1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS		
3	HOUSTON DIVISION		
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \$ CASE NOS. 4:18-CR-103-1 \$ 4:18-CR-103-2		
5	VERSUS \$ 4:18-CR-103-3 \$ HOUSTON, TEXAS		
6	MARCELLE DA ROCHA GUIMARAES (1) § FRIDAY,		
7	CARLOS OTAVIO GUIMARAES (2) \$ MARCH 2, 2018 JEMIMA DA ROCHA GUIMARAES (3) \$ 2:41 P.M. TO 3:03 P.M.		
8	DOND HEADING		
9	BOND HEARING		
LO	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DENA HANOVICE PALERMO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE		
L1			
L2			
L3	APPEARANCES: SEE NEXT PAGE		
L4	CASE MANAGER: CAROL FELCHAK		
L5	COURT RECORDER: SAMANTHA WARDA		
L 6			
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1 HOUSTON, TEXAS; WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2018; 10:11 A.M. THE COURT: I'm going to call the case everybody 2 3 wants to hear first, United States of America versus 4 Carlos and Jemima Guimaraes, 4:18-CR-103. 5 MS. ZACK: Sherri Zack, on behalf of the United States, Your Honor. 6 7 MR. HARDIN: Rusty Hardin and Jimmy Ardoin, on 8 behalf of the Guimaraeses. 9 MR. ARDOIN: Do you want us up there, Your Honor? 10 MR. HARDIN: Do you want us to approach, 11 Your Honor? 12 THE COURT: No, you can sit. 13 MR. ARDOIN: Okay. THE COURT: Let's let the Defendants sit with 14 15 Counsel at the table. I'm going to read my ruling. 16 MS. ZACK: Your Honor, is there any concern that 17 there's no -- or is there a Portuguese Interpreter? 18 THE COURT: No. Mr. Ardoin, do you want to make a statement for the Record on that? 19 20 MR. ARDOIN: Yes, Your Honor. We have agreed for 21 purposes of this hearing to continue as we did at the end of 22 yesterday's hearing. 23 THE COURT: Hold on. I'll be right back. I won't be able to do this without that. 24 25 (Pause/voices off Record.)

THE COURT: Okay. Sorry.

MR. ARDOIN: No problem. Yes, Your Honor, we are -- we have agreed to continue amongst the Defendants, as we did on Wednesday where we left off at the end of that hearing, without the Interpreter and Mr. Guimaraes will interpret for his wife.

THE COURT: Okay. No problem with that?

MS. ZACK: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. This matter comes before the Court on the Government's request to detain the Defendants, Carlos and Jemima Guimaraes, pending the trial of this matter. In consideration of that request, I'm guided by several general principles.

First, at all times, the Defendants are presumed innocent. Nothing that has taken place in this hearing -- or earlier hearing or this hearing or that I set forth in my findings is intended or should be construed to affect that presumption. Rather, the purpose of this hearing is to determine whether, notwithstanding that presumption of innocence, the Defendants should be detained pending trial.

Second, under the Bail Reform Act, pretrial detention is an exceptional step. Under the Act, Defendants must be released prior to trial unless I find that no conditions or combination of conditions exist which will reasonably assure the appearance of the Defendants at trial.

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The Act requires that the least-restrictive conditions be imposed that are necessary to provide those reasonable assurances. If I cannot find any conditions that will reasonably assure the appearance of the Defendants as required or the safety of the persons in the community, then I am required under the Act to order that the Defendants be held in custody. In this case, the Government seeks to detain the Defendants under Section 3142(f)(2) on the ground that they are a flight risk. Ms. Zack, I don't really understand that you're arguing that they're a danger to the community, are you? MS. ZACK: Not necessarily, no, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. The Government argues that the Defendants should be detained because they present a risk of flight and in this case, the Government must show by a preponderance of the evidence that there are no conditions or combination of conditions that will reasonably assure the Defendants' presence as required. Under the Bail Reform Act, I am requested to consider four specific factors: One, the nature and the circumstances of the alleged offense; Two, the weight of the evidence against the Defendants;

1 Three, the history and characteristics of the Defendant: 2 3 Four, the nature and seriousness of the danger to 4 others or the community. I have considered all of the evidence on these 5 factors. I have also given consideration to the Pretrial 6 7 Services Report. 8 Based on the information in the Pretrial Services 9 Report and the evidence presented here today, I find the 10 following: The nature and the circumstances of the alleged 11 offense and the weight of the evidence are as follows: 12 13 Having found probable cause, the Grand Jury has indicted these Defendants and their daughter, 14 15 Marcelle Guimaraes, who remains in Brazil, for violations of 18, U.S.C., Section 1204, conspiracy to remove a child from 16 17 the U.S. -- the minor child is the Defendants' grandson --18 and also to retain that child outside the U.S. with the intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of the child's 19 20 father, Dr. Christopher Brann, his parental rights. 21 In addition, the Indictment charges the Defendants 22 with intentional parental kidnapping, in violation of 23 18, U.S.C., Section 1204(a) and (2). 24 The Government presented evidence from a special 25 agent of the FBI who was assigned to investigate this case

starting in December 2015. The Government established the following:

The child was born on 9/14/2009 to Christopher

Brann and Marcelle Guimaraes in Harris County, Texas and is
a U.S. citizen. They've offered Exhibit Number 6,

Government Exhibit 6.

Marcelle Guimaraes filed for divorce in Harris

County, Texas. I don't have the exact date of the filing of the divorce.

Marcelle Guimaraes entered into a Rule 11 agreement with Dr. Brann allowing her to take her son to Brazil in July 2013 for her brother's wedding. And that's Government's Exhibit Number 8.

Under the Rule 11 Agreement, Marcelle Guimaraes and her son were to return to the U.S. on July 20th, 2013. Marcelle Guimaraes and her son did not return on July 20th and still have not return.

Dr. Brann filed an emergency motion in Harris County Family Court to modify the Temporary Orders. On August 9th, 2013, the Court granted Dr. Brann temporary custody.

The Court further ordered that the primary residence of their son shall be in Harris County, Texas and that the parties shall not remove him from Harris County, Texas or the surrounding counties. Government Exhibit

Number 5.

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The Court also entered a temporary injunction against Marcelle Guimaraes that she shall not have possession or access to her son, be in the presence of her son or communicate with her son in any way. It's in the same exhibit, Number 5.

The Government introduced several documents that were in Portuguese without providing an English translation to establish that Marcelle Guimaraes premeditated keeping her son in Brazil. The documents include Government's Exhibits 2, 3 and 4, which purport to be applications or contracts for the son to attend school in Brazil.

Defendant Jemima -- it's not Jemima.

How do you say her name?

MR. ARDOIN: It is Jemima Guimaraes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It is Jemima?

MR. ARDOIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Jemima Guimaraes is a part owner of that school. Exhibit 2 is dated before Marcelle Guimaraes left the country with her son and Jemima Guimaraes is purported to have witnessed that document, signing as a witness to that document. The Government offers the document to show that Jemima Guimaraes participated with her daughter in the illegal retention of her son in Brazil and that she also premeditated these acts.

It is not clear from the evidence and these untranslated documents what they were intended to accomplish. The evidence establishes that it's not unusual for children to attend schools in foreign countries to learn the language.

The evidence also established that

Marcelle Guimaraes' sister-in-law put her baby in the school when she visited Brazil. However, the sister-in-law did not fill out any paperwork in advance of dropping her son at the school. If anything, this evidence could lead to an inference that the application was required because the child was not seeking to temporarily attend the school, but to be admitted on a more permanent basis supporting the Government's inference of a premeditation on the part of both Marcelle Guimaraes and Jemima Guimaraes in the alleged crime.

The Government introduced a document not in English purporting to be either a job offer or a job acceptance for Marcelle Guimaraes to teach at that school, Government Exhibit Number 1. Since it is not in English and the testimony on it was uncertain, the Court does not give this document any weight.

The Government also established that Carlos Guimaraes communicated with Dr. Brann about Marcelle Guimaraes and her son returning to the United States

providing several alternate dates and flight information for when they would return. They did not return on those flights. This is some evidence of Carlos Guimaraes' participation in the alleged crime.

The Government established that Brazil does not extradite its citizens, Government Exhibit Number 7.

The Government established that when Dr. Brann realized that his son would not return, his lawyer and Marcelle Guimaraes' lawyer spoke and informed Dr. Brann that the child would not be coming home.

While this evidence may be sufficient -- while all this evidence may be sufficient to establish probable cause, that issue is not before this Court. However, this is only one side of the story.

The FBI agent did not provide on direct examination any evidence relating to Marcelle Guimaraes' affirmative defense under the International Kidnapping Act. Under the statute, a defendant has an affirmative defense to the crime if the Defendant was fleeing an incident or pattern of domestic violence. That's Section 1204(c)(2).

On cross, the FBI agent said that he was aware of Ms. Guimaraes' allegations that she was subject to physical abuse, but he did not find any supporting evidence. He did admit that he was aware of two pieces of evidence that support that allegation, but he discounted them based on

Dr. Brann's explanation that he was just defending himself against Marcelle Guimaraes' aggression and that he had no choice but to hit her to get him [sic] off of him. The Court does not find this explanation to be credible in light of the evidence.

On August 5th, 2012, before any divorce was filed, Dr. Brann wrote his wife an email admitting that he had physically assaulted her. He admitted to pushing her on the bed and floor, hitting her in the face and head with his hand -- "hitting" was the word he used, not "impacting" -- pulling her hair, hitting two chairs against a table and all of this occurred in front of their son who was home and apparently in the room.

In addition, there is a doctor's record from February 23rd, 2012 showing that Marcelle Guimaraes saw a doctor for numbness, pain in her jaw and ear. She said that her husband had hit her in the face, hit her on the floor and that there was domestic violence but that she did not want to tell the police because they were in counseling to save their marriage. She had informed the doctor of her husband's sex addiction.

The FBI agent testified and the Government argued that the original divorce papers did not contain any allegation of abuse. The Court does not find this to be material since parties often do not put all their dirty

laundry in the initial divorce filings.

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Apparently Dr. Brann went to Brazil secretly, found a court there. He filed a petition under the Hague Convention. Ms. Guimaraes responded. Their Depositions were taken. The Court entered a long order that detailed each side's allegations and proof against the other.

In Defendants' Exhibit 1 starting on Page 210, the Court summarizes the evidence regarding domestic violence. It refers to records, emails, pictures, depositions and the parties' allegations. It states each side's evidence and concludes there is no doubt that the Defendant, meaning Marcelle Guimaraes, was victimized by domestic violence and that Plaintiff himself, meaning Dr. Brann, acknowledged such fact both in documents attached to the records and in his Deposition. That's at Defendants' Exhibit Number 1, Page 212. Both the case in Brazil and the Family Court case in Harris County are on appeal.

Defendants proffered that Jemima Guimaraes stayed in Houston with her daughter from November 2012 through July 2013 when Ms. Guimaraes went back to Brazil because she feared for her daughter's safety. Although they were already separated, the proffer was that Dr. Brann called Jemima Guimaraes and threatened her daughter. In addition, there was other evidence that at least one of the physical assaults occurred after they were separated.

Thus, the Court finds that there is ample evidence suggesting that Marcelle Guimaraes was a victim of domestic violence such that the Defendants could assert an affirmative defense to the charges. If the evidence, according to the Defense, were found to be credible by the Jury, the Defendants could be found not guilty. So the Government has shown that the Defendants may have participated in the taking and keeping of their grandson, but they have shown that Marcelle Guimaraes was subject to abuse and therefore has a defense to the charges.

Given both sides' evidence, the Court finds that the weight of the evidence against the Defendants is not overwhelming.

History -- regarding the history and characteristics of the Defendants, the Defendants have put on evidence that they are highly respected people in both the business and social community in both the United States and Brazil.

Regarding danger to the community, there's no credible evidence that the Defendants are a danger to the community.

The Government argues that the Defendants are wealthy and have sufficient means to flee. The Court agrees that they are wealthy and that any defendant that is so inclined can easily flee the jurisdiction or go underground.

1 The question is: whether there are conditions that 2 could reasonably assure the Defendants' appearance? The 3 Defendants have money. The Defendants have dual citizenship 4 in both the United States and Brazil and they travel often. 5 They speak several languages. And Brazil does not extradite its citizens. This is cause for concern. 6 7 On the other hand, the Defendants do have strong 8 ties to this community. They are both U.S. citizens. They 9 have a son, daughter-in-law and grandson here. They own 10 property in Houston. They have money in the United States 11 and they have friends in the United States and in Houston. The Court finds that there are conditions that can 12 be established to secure their appearance: 13 I am setting a bond of \$1.5 million each in cash; 14 15 They will be subject to a curfew; They must reside in Houston, Texas with their 16 17 third-party custodians, their son and daughter-in-law; 18 They will be limited to travel in Harris County; They may not visit any consulates, embassies, 19 20 consuls, airports, bus stations, train stations or other 21 means of mass transit; 22 They will also be subject to the other usual terms 23 of conditions of release including that they will have third-party custodians and they have offered to have two 24 25 couples as their third-party custodians;

They will be supervised by Pretrial Services on a 1 schedule that Pretrial Services determines; 2 3 They -- Mr. Guimaraes will have to maintain his 4 employment. I don't know that Mrs. Guimaraes is going to be 5 employable; 6 They must surrender their Brazilian passports to 7 Pretrial Services; 8 They may not obtain a passport or any other 9 international travel document; 10 They must abide by the restrictions on their personal travel restrictions limiting them to Harris County 11 and not visiting the locations that I indicated; 12 13 They will be under a curfew and I will discuss with the parties what would be a reasonable curfew. I have 14 15 not set that; They may not possess any firearm, destructive 16 17 devices or other weapons. I assume the Defendants don't 18 have any of those. If they do, they must be removed from 19 the home before they go in there; 20 They may not use alcohol excessively; 21 May not unlawfully possess any narcotic drugs or 22 other controlled substances unless prescribed by a licensed 23 medical practitioner; 24 They will be subject to location monitoring and 25 they will be required to pay for the entire cost of that;

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And they'd be required to report as soon as
possible to Pretrial Services Office and every -- or a
supervising officer of every contact that they have with law
enforcement personnel including any arrests, questioning or
traffic stops.
          That is my ruling. I understand that you want to
appeal. If you are unable to reach Judge Bennett today
because I understand that he may not be here, I will enter a
stay so that you can get him to do whatever.
          MS. ZACK:
                     If you could stay until Monday, the
close of business on Monday, we can have our documents filed
with Judge Bennett.
          THE COURT: Okay. So we will enter a stay.
Nothing will happen today because she has the right to
appeal it and --
          MS. ZACK: Is Your Honor going to make your
conditions and everything that you just read available to us
in written form?
          THE COURT: I'm not going to make -- do you want
me to make the oral pronouncements available in written
form?
          MS. ZACK: No, no, no. Is there --
          THE COURT: The conditions of the release, yes.
So I will do a regular bond. We'll prepare a bond.
          Do you want to discuss the curfew conditions or do
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you want to just wait until appeal and then we can discuss it at another time or how do you want to handle that,

Mr. Hardin?

MR. HARDIN: Your Honor, I don't know about the time so we could talked among ourselves about a time before we represent to the Court.

My inclination is for us to approach the District Judge about asking him on the stay. We really would like to get them out. We appreciate the detail and compassion of the Court's Order. We certainly don't quarrel with the conditions you've set, but they're coming up on four weeks in jail.

THE COURT: I understand that. I just don't know whether you're going to be able to get a hold of Judge Bennett today, certainly not going to be able to get him to rule on anything today because you're going to have to file -- prepare and file papers and then make the argument so.

MR. HARDIN: I understand. We will certainly address that also among ourselves rather than -- I know you've got other cases here in front of you. We'll talk about that.

May I ask? May we use a surety for the cash bond?

THE COURT: What do you mean "a surety"?

MR. HARDIN: Well, you know, for instance if --

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could we -- would it be possible for us to put down a cash
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    deposit and have a surety be responsible for the rest?
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   Because we don't know whether -- how long it's going to take
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   us to get that kind of money in cash, any kind of liquid
   basis. That's my concern.
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              THE COURT: Yeah. "No," is the answer.
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             MR. HARDIN: So it's --
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             THE COURT: It has to be cash.
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             MR. HARDIN: So three -- you want $3 million in
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    the Registry of the Court?
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              THE COURT: Three million dollars in the Registry
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   of the Court. That is what is "skin in game." And once
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    they have that money deposited and you comply with the other
    terms of release, they can go. But until that money is on
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    deposit, absolutely not.
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             MR. HARDIN: I learned --
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             THE COURT: Absolutely.
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             MR. HARDIN: I learned a long time ago when you've
   gotten this -- part of what you want, it's probably a good
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    idea not to argue about the rest.
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             THE COURT: Right.
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             MR. HARDIN: So we accept the Court's ruling and
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    thank you very much.
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             THE COURT: And if you want to -- I have other
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hearings obviously, but if you want to confer with your

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    clients, you can stay in the courtroom or the Marshals can
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    tell you if they need to go somewhere else.
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              MR. HARDIN: They are -- well, now the Marshals
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   will take them back up to 10?
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              THE COURT: And you can go there?
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              MR. HARDIN: I don't know whether they -- the
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   Marshals are going to wait until everybody else is through.
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    I don't know what they can tell me about that.
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              THE COURT: What do you want to do?
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              THE MARSHAL: We can take them, that's fine.
              MR. HARDIN: You'll take them to 10?
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12
              THE MARSHAL: Yes.
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              MR. HARDIN: Then perhaps we can --
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              THE COURT: You can take them up to 10?
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              MR. HARDIN: -- rather than disrupt your court, we
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    can go to 10 with them.
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              THE COURT: That's fine.
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              MR. HARDIN: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: And you're excused.
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         (Proceedings concluded at 3:03 p.m.)
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               I certify that the foregoing is a correct
    transcript to the best of my ability produced from the
23
    electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-
    entitled matter.
24
    <u>/S/ MARY D. HENRY</u>
    CERTIFIED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
25
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    JUDICIAL TRANSCRIBERS OF TEXAS, LLC
    JTT TRANSCRIPT #58312
                                  DATE FILED: MARCH 9, 2018
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